An Appent to Truth and Reason. Despite our frequent references to the subject and the full accounts of the investigation which have appeared in our news columns, and the remarkable series of interviews with emihent men which we have printed, we esteem it a matter of public duty once more to direct the attention of intelligent people to the extraordinary trial of the Elmira Reformatory upon charges preferred by the World newspaper. The law-abiding citizens of the State have interests here which far transcend the ephemeral concerns of Mr. Brockway or the Board of Managers, or of the Reformatory itself. If it be possible for an unscrupulous newspaper whose revenues are chiefly drawn from the ignorant, the criminal, and anarchistic portions of the community to accomplish, by mere dist of reiterating exploded falsehoods and reasonless abuse, by appeals to a shallow and cranky sentimentality, and by money freely spent for

perjury and counsel fees, the wanton ruln of so

ous a prison as the Elmira Reformatory and

so eminent a man as Mr. Brockway, then there s no man, no institution, nothing that any one holds sacred or dear that is safe. At the cutset let us dismiss briefly the consension claim that the present trial is unfair and unnecessary in view of the report already made by the State Board of Charities. In appointing the present Commission Gov. Flower not only acted sensibly, but as the law required him to do. When the newspaper attacks upon the Reformatory were first made, the managers of the institution, most ill-advisedly, consented that the State Board of Charities should look into them. That Board is, for this and most other purposes, an unofficial body and can only act as a trial court upon definite appointment by the Governor, and in this case such an appointment was not made. The Board delegated their self-assumed work to three of their number, one of whom died, another went abroad, and the third, despite the protests of the managers of the Reformatory, persisted in going on with the case. It soon developed that this survivor of a committee which should have terminated long before, was in every way most unfitted for his task. He formulated, as the report of the whole Board, probably the most extraordinary jumbling document ever submitted to the Legislature. It sweepingly condemned the Reformatory, entirely reversing the equally sweeping commendation awarded by Board annually for years back. No attempt had been made to really sift and investigate the charges, but the absurd inventions of convicts and the palpable exaggerations of other witnesses had been taken in at a gulp. The simplest axioms which govern human ac-tion, the most ordinary facts of physiology, the common rules of evidence had been ignored; and it was soon discovered, as had been surmised, that the report had been put in type before it had been submitted to the whole Board of Charities at all, and that the Board had given to it, an action which sought the destruction of the most important penal institution in the State or the country, only the consideration of a single hour. The Legislature wisely took no steps, and the managers of the Re-formatory then, naturally, stood upon their legal right and demanded from Gov. Flower a formal

The charges against Mr. Brockway are that his punishments have been excessive in quantity and brutal in character. Let us take the facts and reason together concerning them. And let us remember from the start that the system of corporal punishment at the Reformatory has been in vogue there since the foundation of the institution, has never been concealed, and has been explained by Mr. Brookway in all its details to even casual visitors. It has received in the past general and unqualified praise. Unless corporal punishment is suddenly decided to be cruel intrinsically, the ere statement by Mr. Brockway of the system of discipline he has pursued so long with public approval can only be construed by malice and ignorance into a "confession" of guilt; while the managers of the Reformatory can hardly be accused of "malfeesance" in allowing form of punishment to proceed which the Legislature expressly permitted and encouraged. The innate falsity of the World's attack upon Mr. Brockway can be no more clearly seen than in this, that it has endeavored to persuade people uninformed of the facts that the corporal punishment at the reformatory was something which the World had discovered, and that it was a dark and secret barbarity which Mr. Brockway and the Board of Managers at first wholly denied.

trial by regular Commission upon definitely pre-

pared charges, as in an established court. This

the statutes prescribe as the regular procedure

in a case of the trial of public officers by the

Governor. Upon these charges made by em-

ployees of the World, the present Commission

was ap- pointed.

century has witnessed a popular revulsion sgainst all forms of physical punishment. The cat-o'-nine tails has been abolished in the armies and navies; the rod has been well nigh banished from the home and the school. But it is equally undeniable that the last two or three years has heard the question asked many times, here and abroad, whether this sentimentality has not travelled much too far, and whether there are not many offences, such as wife beating, which might be far better punished by blows of a stick than by a costly and undreaded imprisonment? It must be said that there are times in the life of the me and elsewhere, as much now as ever, when the rod is imperatively needed, and when it is the only species of appeal to a boy's head or heart that he will hear. After indulgence has been stretched to the utmost, and the stubborn will of a sullen boy in whom perhaps criminal instincts are dormant, is still unsubdued, sterner measures are necessary. The man is made of thin stuff, he is only the figment of a man, who, in this case, would not inflict the necessary punishment and save his child from ruin, as he would, on the other hand, be cruel in caus-ing unwise and undeserved pain. So if these nishments are sometimes needed in the home, ow much greater, beyond all comparison, is have to enforce each hour the rules of discipline and hard labor over thousands of murderers and felons of every degree, men in whom criminal wills are siready fully developed and on the lookout for activity? And if rigorous and drastic measures are necessary in ordinary prisons, how much more severe might we expect to find the punishments in those prisons devoted entirely to the most dangerous class, the youth-ful adult felons, men below the age of thirty, the period of a criminal's life, as all police and prison officials know, when he commits crimes of violence, acts upon his flerce impulses, and hears no voice of reflection or judgment?

for this savage class of felons. What are its means of discipline? First, slow and gradual lowering of rank in three degrees, involving successive deprivation of various privileges; secondly, solitary confinement and repeated and oft-repeated warnings of corporal punishment; thirdly, corral punishment. The prisoner is placed with his face to a wall, the fleshy part of his back exposed, and the Superintendent, delegating the work to no hand but his own, inflicts upon the man rarely more than twelve, usually only six, often but two or three blows, with a little strap barely three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, two and three-fourths inches wide, and twenty inches long. It gives a sharp, smarting blow, but does not and cannot injure, and it burts the convict no more, proporthan the spankings he got when a child. This is the sum of the dreadful punishments at Elmira for which so much foul abuse has been heaped upon Mr. Brock-How infinitely more merciful are the than the dark cell and the prolonged soil tary confinement, with their hideous mental torture and other incalculable results, and how sickening is the sentimentality which approves the latter and thinks the former punishment cruel! When we think of the superiatively difficult and dangerous element with which Mr. Brockway has had to deal, and consider by what means he has not only held it in check, but reformed and regenerated is to a degree that has amazed the world, what is our wonder and admiration at the man, and how great our indignation at the wretches, criminals

The Elmira Reformatory is, of course, a prison

themselves, who have assailed him? The criticism that has been invariably passed upon the Elmira Reformatory by foreign writers and tudents of prison science is that the discipline there has been much too mild, the mental training and means of amusement much too great; and at the congress of these men held during the present year, the Reformatory was more than once referred to as the chief Instance of that ill-considered sentimentality which carries so far the coddling and cosseting of the inmates of penal institutions.

But the most important fact controlling the administration of physical punishment at Elmira has yet to be stated. Punishment there is not corrective, but reformatory. Its punitive and physiological aspect is purely secondary to its psychological one. If it were simply for the purpose of maintaining order, the end would be served in many instances by merely locking the convict in his cell; but as used by Mr. Brockway upon these youths bors from generations of criminal ancestors, it is a most important part of his whole scheme of reformatory treatment, which comprises also military drill, far advanced manual training, and mental instruction. And this treatment has resulted, undisputedly, in turning the careers of over eighty per cent. of those sent to the Reformatory into law-abiding and respectable lives. The chief features of Mr Brockway's scheme are to provide for the convicts to be reformed indulgents and deterrents. Increase of privileges, better food, more amusements, ending in release upon parole: these are the indulgents. Gradual decrease of privileges, ending in corporal punishment, and in final transfer from the Reformatory to State prison: these are the deterrents. And the effect and theory of corporal punishment is by a sudden shock and jar to the vicious mind, unreceptive of other sensations, to jog the criminal thoughts and instincts out of their old habit into newer and better courses. The same effect is often accomplished by a sudden, explosive

Yet it is claimed that the punishments at the Reformatory have been excessive in quantity and have steadily increased. In the first year of the institution, it is said, there were only ten instances of corporal punishment. Now there are yearly over six hundred. It is alleged that Mr. Brockway, through unchecked power and sensibilities gradually hardened, has developed a sort of mania for whipping people, so that he has struck nearly twenty thousand blows with the strap since he has been in the Reformatory. Here are the facts: First, the infliction of punishment at the insti-

tution has averaged less than one and a half times each day out of the whole number of fourteen hundred inmates

Secondly, the enemies of the Reformatory do not o much as claim that these punishments were not richly deserved; that they did not occur unless in cases of stubborn resistance to the spirit and rules of the institution, of repeated vicious or mutinous conduct, or of the practice of appalling sexual perversion, every known species of which exists in all its horror at the Reformatory; and it was shown that on the average nine warnings were sent in each instance before the punishment was inflicted. Thirdly, for some time after the Reformatory was

built its inmates were composed of men transferred there from State prisons. They were an older class of men, accustomed to prison discipline. Little punishment was then needed or inflicted. Later on, the Reformatory became filled with younger and more desperate creatures sent directly from the courts, a large percentage of them having served terms before at the houses of refuge for boy criminals. The limit of population of the Reformatory has now nearly been reached, no other institution for youthful adult felons having been provided by the State. Obviously, the residuum of incorrigible convicts who are kept at the Reformatory for their full term, and who understand only the discipline of the whip, has steadily increased, and has now reached its maximum. In punishing and in endeavoring to reform this residuum of incorrigible convicts Mr. Brockway, with the approval of successive committees of the Legislature md of all experts who have visited the institution, or know anything of the subject, deliberately deeided to use the strap more frequently than solitary confinement, the dark cell being entirely unused, finding that experience attested both the

greater mercy and the greater efficacy of the former punishment. And suppose that during the eighteen years of the existence of the Reformatory and the management there of thousands of prisoners, there has been occasionally an instance of harsh treatment; that Mr. Brockway has lost his temper once or twice and said "damn;" and that prisoners were struck, in rare instances, harder than was ethically or scientifically proper: such has not been proved, but what if it were? Is it imagined that at the Elmira Reformatory alone, of all the places in this world, we can have perfection? Are these men convicts or good citizens for whom ideal conditions are demanded? What doctor or lawyer has not rivial mistakes? crazy the proposition to blast a long career of professional success because of them.

We have devoted so great a portion of our space to the discussion of the foregoing because, in our judgment, it is the only side of the case which will admit of any sort of serious debate by reasonable men. We think, indeed, that we have gone to the very verge of toleration in disussing it at all. But it is difficult for us to write judicially when we come to that branch of the charges asserting that the punishment at Elmira has maimed and injured prisoners, and that Mr. Brockway has treated convicts with habitual brutality. With the proof before us, as developed at the trial, that the World's campaign here has been simply one of contrived and wholesale slander, a deliberate conspiracy for sensational purposes which broke down utterly under cross-examination, it is hard to avoid the use of language which shall not seem to be extravagant to those unfamiliar with the testinony. Yet, recalling the hundreds of columns of abuse which Mr. Brockway has received, filled with the details of alleged specific instances of cruelty, and remembering that upon the trial the prosecution not failed to justify these in any one particular, but that there was torn from the mouths of its own witnesses the admission of their lies, we do not hesitate to put the World's case here in its true colors as a series of foully designed tales running into a giddy saturnalia of perjury, and procured wickedness. What were the allegations of crucity against Mr. Brockway? That the punishments by the strap before referred to were in themselves ghastly atrocities;" that convicts had been horribly burned in their cells with red-hot irone, and their sight and hearing ruined by brutal blows from fist or stick; that other convicts still had been strung up by the wrists or kept manacled in their cells in a standing position until they became unconscious; that men had been sent away from the Reformatory dead or crazy or maimed for life as the result of torture; and that the institution was full of maimed

bodies coming from Mr. Brockway's kicks and blows. What are the facts? After sessions of the Commission lasting for months the enemies of the Reformatory were not able to trace a single instance of injury to a prisoner from any blow or punishment by Mr. Brock-way or his keepers. Medical examination made in open court of the convict witnesses brought to support the charges, proced that either the alleged injuries did not exist or that they proceeded from entirely natural causes; or that the convicts were mifering from them when they came to the Re-

The blackened eyes were found to be few in number and to have resulted from fights among the prisoners themselves. The stories of burns with red-hot irons developed that in two or three instances murderous convicts who had intrenched themselves in their cells with knives and sworn that they would cut out the heart of the keeper who came near them, were approached with a heated iron, so that they left their cells voluntarily to avoid being burned, and that, in fact, the iron did not touch them. The practice was rendered necessary cause on a previous occasion a keeper had been stabbed to death. The stringing up by the wrists simmered down to the truth that when convicts refused to take their punishment, and threw themselves face downward, they were pulled into the former erect position by a rope attached to their arms, their feet never leaving the floor; and the manacing of convicts standing in their cells was simply the

punishment of lazy mutineers who refused absolutely to work and were kept standing during work hours so that they could not lie abed. From none of these punishments did unconsclousness or any injury ever supervene, and the operation of every one of them was immediately suspended when the convict chose to go to work and to obey the rules. The blows upon the head, which were less in violence than the cuffs administered to a stubborn schoolboy, were found to be light ones with the strap, which Mr. Brockway struck when a convict turned his head in undergoing punishment, it being a forcible part of the discipline of the punishment that the convict should control his natural desire to witness the blow about to fall. Much was made, too, of a story of a youth who refused to tell his real name and his past history on entering the Reformatory, and it was argued that in placing him in solitary confinement for a time and in whipping him and in finally transferring him to State prison, Mr. Brockway acted unjustly to a young man of really noble instincts. Yet it was found that the man had never been subjected to corporal punishment in any form; and inasmuch as a knowledge of his antecedents was indispensable to his proper treatment in the Reformatory, and if withheld in one case would be withheld in others, Mr. Brockway merely obeyed the fundamental requirements of the situation in sending him away. In like man ner, every one of the allegations of cruelty was completely and instantly disproved; and it was indubitably shown, moreover, by testimony which no attempt was made to impeach. that the sentiment toward Mr. Brockway of nearly all the inmates of the Reformatory, or all except the most depraved, was that of respec Foul as the perjury of the World's witnesse

has been, there was disclosed a greater crin Signs were abundant that the World had not confined itself to mere revilement of Mr. Brockway in its printed columns and in books of sbuse, which it prepared and circulated, but that it had deliberately conspired to rig a manufactured case against him, and had sent its mouchards, unclean monkeys, pre-coclous youths who had contrived its rascally schemes in the past and were accustomed to handle merrily every species of moral disease and pollution, from one prison to another through the State, to procure these convict tales and jockey them in court. And a motive for the perjury was instilled in the awakened hunger for revenge, keener than its own lust, of exposed and chastised sodomy. It was shown absolutely that reporters of the World had entered the prisons and had held conferences there with the incorrigible convicts and sexual perverts transferred from the Reformatory. Copies of the World containing accounts of the testimony at previous hearings were found in the possession of these convicts and perverts. The convicts testified volubly, one after the other, each using certain similar set phrases and each making certain peculiar and absurd errors. And one convict confessed that the word had been passed around to "do" Brockway. To those familiar with the utterly unconscionable and depraved tactics of the World in the past, and to any honest and discerning man, the newspaper's whole case before the Commission is one of shameless sub orned falsehood. Is it possible that on such evidence, filtered through such sources and so dis proved, that the great Reformatory which has seen our pride for years and which has stood the test, in careful times, of examination and re-examination by critical experts and by committees of every description, is now in danger of de-struction for a blackguard newspaper's holiday i We cannot believe it. Upon testimony like this it would be wrong to kill a dog, grossly unjust to even frame a criminal indictment, shameful to convict of petty larceny a man known to be a thief; and utterly absurd to destroy so great reputation and such a career of public usefuless as that of Mr. Brockway.

It is not an easy task to clearly explain to the general public the psychological theories of the treatment of prisoners which have been so carefully worked out at Elmira, and have done there the successful work of the reformation of criminals. It would be much easier to make a sneer "penology," to call names and to avoid the facts, as the World's lawyer, Mr. Coudert, will have to do when he comes to sum up his client's procured case. But while the latter course might be effective in a cheap and ignorant company, such as is the bulk of the World's readers, it can hardly avail before the wise, calm, studious men who are to render the verdict here. If Mr. Brockway and the Elmira Reformatory-for Mr. Brockway is the Reformatory-fall, it will be an international calamity; and every professional felon in the world will feel that his calling has been made more secure. But if the World's abuse and perjuries meet with disaster, as it seems they must, the indecent and criminal journalism which has disgraced us all so long will be mightily smitten, and every true and just man will

AN AGILE OLD BLUECOAT.

Scaled Three Feaces and Captured Two Jail

George Miller, 16 years old, of 210 Barclay street, and Henry Walsh, aged 18, of 315 West street, this city, were arrested while loitering in Pacific avenue, Jersey City, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. They were locked up in the Communipaw avenue station and later were ar-raigned before Police Justice Douglass. They could give no good reason for being in Jersey City at 2 A. M., and Justice Douglass sent them o the county jail for thirty days each as suspicious characters.

They were delivered at the jail at 8 o'clock, in company with a prisoner committed for burglary. It is the custom at the county jail to lock up new prisoners in the order of their al-leged offences, the most serious cases having precedence. Clerk Mersheimer asked the three nen the usual questions, after which he left Walsh and Miller in the corridor while he took the third man to a cell on the upper tier. He carelessly left the corridor door unlocked, and when he came down stairs Miller and Walsh

Mersheimer at once gave an alarm, and he and two jall attendants reached Newark avenue, on which the jail fronts, in time to see the fugitives dash around the corner into Oakland avenue. Mersheimer's cries brought several persons to his assistance, among whom were Fire Chief Conway and Patrolman Connors. They wheeled into Oakland avenue with Connors in the lead. The fugitives were half way down the block by this time. To reach Hoboken avenue, where they would have had a clear field to the north, they would have had to pass the Onkiand they would have had a clear field to the north, they would have had to pass the Oakland avenue police station. Capt, Newton happened to be standing on the steps, and when Miller and Walsh saw him they turned into Washburn street, where they scaled a six-foot fence and disappeared. Connors saw them go over. He followed in time to see them vanish over a second fence, and mounted that only to see them disappear over a third fence aurmounted by a barbed wire.

Connors though an old man, took the third fence with as much, agility as the boys had shown, and when he got over found himself alone in the yard of Moses King's stable, which fronts on Oakland avenue. The only escape from this yard was through a window in the side of the stable.

As this window was open Connors decided that the fugitives had gone through it, so he followed. Then he went up to the loft through a hole in the floor over one of the stalls and after a brief scarch he found Miller and Walsh hidden beneath a lot of hay.

Connors marched his captives down stairs and through the stable to the Oakland avenue station, where they were locked up on a charge of jail breaking, the penalty for which is one year in the penitentiary. Patroiman Connors was warmly commended by Capt, Newton and Judge Douglass.

Hilarious in Their New Citizenship POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 29.—This morning about forty Englishmen, Welshmen and Hungarians came to Pottsville from Coaldale, a mining village near Tamaqua, to be naturalized After they got through with the usual formula at the Court House they paid a visit to the Reublican County Chairman, Then the visitors started in to celebrate, finally congregating at the Philadelphia and Reading station to take the 6:11 P. M. train home. They were very unruly and paid no heed to the station officials, the result being that the Coal and Iron Police were summoned. Chief Christian responded with four officers. Clubs, stones, benches, chairs, beggage, coupling pins and revolvers entered into the riot that followed. Citizens and railroad men assisted the officers in arresting nine of the new citizens.

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IRISH POINT LACE CUR-TAINS, very handsome, novelty

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9x12 feet, *11.85 6x9 feet, 5.90 3x6 feet, 1.95 6th Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

West 23d Street.

WITH HORSE AND WAGON. One Way to Hunt the Ruffed Grouse-The Worm in the Rabbit.

'It isn't exactly what might be called sports nanlike," said a Pike county hunter, "but there are lots of people who haven't got a good bird dog, and who couldn't hit a grouse on the wing even if they had, but who feel that they ought not to be deprived of a bag of birds of their own shooting just because they can't afford a dog and haven't the skill of the expert wing shot, so they smother what little lingering scruples they may have and, at this time of year, go hunting the ruffed grouse with a horse and wagon,

During the latter part of September and the middle of October ruffed grouse have the habit of coming out of their covers and seeking the wagon roads that pass through the woods. They come out singly, in pairs, and frequently quite a flock of them together. Some of these roads are not much travelled, and these the grouse frequent the most, although they do not hesitate to come out into the turnpikes and other roads where travel is considerable. No one seems to be able to explain the reason for this iniversal exposing of itself by this otherwise shy and wary game bird at this season of the year, any more than that other strange freak of the grouse flying into villages in a dazed sort of way later on in the season can be explained. Some are of the belief that the birds are annoyed by the leaves beginning to fall from the trees and seek the roads to avoid it as much as they can, and that as the falling leaves become thicker and thicker as the season advances, the annoyance to the birds becomes such that they are driven frantic by it, and whire away simlessly in a sort of delirum, and, in their crazed fight, are as apt to enter towns and villages as to go anywhere else This is hardly a reasonable explanation, however. The falling of the leaves is a natural oc currence, and nature's creatures are used to nature's ways, and never alarmed or annoyed by

ever. The falling of the leaves is a natural occurrence, and nature's creatures are used to
nature's ways, and never alarmed or annoyed by
them.

"But whatever reason the grouse may have
for seeking the old roads at this season, they
never fail to appear there, and then the man
who is willing to go after them with a horse and
wagon is pretty apt to fill his bag. It doesn't
matter what sort of wagon he has, but every
horse won't do to shoot grouse over. He mustn't
be gun-shy, but one that will stand and let you
rest your gun between his ears and fire without
minding it any more than he would a horsefly
tickling him. This will explain why it is that
any one hiring a horse to take a drive over the
Pike county hills just now invariably puts the
question to the livery stable man:

"Is he afraid of a gun?"

"If he is, that horse won't be hired. The livery stable men know this, and are careful to
have among their stock horses that are warranted to stand under a gun. The man who falls to
do this doesn't want to run a livery stable in
Pike county during the early fall months.

"Watchful, shy, suspicious, the ruffed grouse
will not linger in a road a second after its keen
ear or eye detects the coming of a man on foot
along that road, and that man will be detected
long before he gyts within gunshot. But the
bird doesn't mind a horse and wagon. It doesn't
seem to be able to connect danger with a horse
trotting along toward it, and will remain
soratching or wallowing or strutting in the road
until the horse is quite upon it, and then merely
move to one side to get out of the animal's way,
So it is easy to see what advantages the bird
offers to the gunner who goes forth with a horse
and wagon after it. He may choose his own
distance for firing upon it, and then merely
move to one side to get out of the animal's way,
So it is easy to see what advantages the bird
offers to the gunner who goes forth with a horse
and wagon after it. He may choose his own
distance for firing upon it, and then merely
move to one side to get

Curing a Broken Back,

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 29 .- An unusual medical experiment has just been tried on Edward Ker-win of this city, whose back was broken by a win of this city, whose back was broken by a fall on Thursday. Dr. W. Hawkes of the local hospital found the vertebre separated by an inch. The cartilage was incerated, and there was a profuse hemorrhage. He removed the broken processes of the vertabres and wired the vertabres to keep them in place. Kerwin is on the road to recovery. A similar operation was performed once before in this State, and that was by Dr. Hawkes.

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TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,

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Dinner Corsages. ALSO

Trimmed Bonnets,

Round Hats and Turbans.

CAPT. HOWGATE'S TRIAL. It May Not Be Begun for Six Weeks or

Two Months, WASHINGTON, Sept. 29. - United States District Attorney Birney said this morning that Capt.

Howgate's case would, in all probability, come up in the Criminal Court here within the next six weeks or two months. The reason for this delay is that the arrest in New York of Capt. Howgate was a surprise to the authorities here Howgate was a surprise to the authorities here, and not being very familiar with the history of the case, they will have to make a thorough study of it. This will take some weeks, and during that time Capt. Howgate will undoubtedly remain in the District jail. His bail will be fixed at not less than \$25,000, and it is not thought likely that he will be able to procure the necessary bondsmen.

thought likely that he will be able to procure the necessary bondsmen.

The maximum punishment for embezzlement in the District of Columbia is \$5,000 fine or imprisonment for five years, or both. There are several charges of embezzlement against Howgate, but they may be consolidated. The maximum punishment for the first offence of forgery is not less than a year in prison nor more than seven years.

seven years.

Capt. Howgate, when he was first brought to trial in the District Court, pleaded not guilty to all indictments against him, and should he not change his plea to "guilty," the only step in the prosecution of the case is for the Government to bring the defaulter to trial. The Government cannot compel him to plead again.

GEN. HAWKINS'S RETIREMENT. Promotions that Will Follow in the Sub

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.-Secretary Lamont to-day issued, by direction of the President, an order retiring Brig.-Gen. John P. Hawkins, Commissary-General of Subsistence and brevet Major-General U. S. A., from active service,

Major-General U. S. A., from active service, under the provisions of the act of June 30, 1882, After recounting Gen. Hawkins's services in the army, the order concludes as follows:

"After long service, which carried him to every portion of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the British boundary to the frontier of Mexico, Gen. Hawkins became Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Brigadier-General, in December, 1892. Correct in all the relations of life, dignified and modest in deportment, of sterling character, an able officer and gallant soldier, the honors which have come to him in his profession have been worthly bestowed."

Gen. Hawkins's retirement causes the following promotions to occur in the Subsistence Department of the army: Col. Michael K. Morgan, to be Commissary-General of Subsistence with the rank of Brigadier-General; Lieut, Col. John W. Barriger, to be Colonel; Major Jeremiah H. Gilman, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and Capt. John J. Clague, to be Major.

Reorganization of the Treasury Depart

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.-The reorganization of the clerical force of the Treasury will go into effect on Monday next. The change necessary to accomplish the result were made to-day. No dismissals were made to-day, bu to-day. No dismissals were made to-day, but eighty-eight clerks were dropped from the regular roll and placed on the temporary roll at reduced salaries under the \$30,000 appropriation, to bring up to date the work in divisions of the Treasury that are behind. It is believed that this work will continuabout two mouths. The 43 dismissals made in the Treasury on Sept. 15 took effect to-day. A net reduction of 143 people, of all grades is made in the reorganized clerical force, but, as vacancies occurring in the past year have not been filled, only 42 dismissals had to be made to bring the force to the reduction point provided by Congress.

The efficient clerks of the 88 put on the temporary roll may be provided for as vacancies occur hereafter, as they can be reinstated within a year.

The Maine's Smokestacks to Be Lengthened Washington, Sept. 29.—Secretary Herbert today postponed the official trial of the battle ship Maine at least a week by approving Engineer-in-Chief Melville's recommendation to add fifteen feet to the length of the vessel's and fifteen feet to the length of the vessel's smokestacks, which have been found, under conditions of actual service on her recent preliminary run, too short to carry off the heat and amoke from the furnaces. The stacks projected only ten feet above the bridge, and rande, ed the navigation of the vessel almost impossible, as the navigating officers could scarcely escape smothering at their posts. The contractors promise to make the necessary changes by the end of next week.

Fourth-class Postmasters. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.-Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: Masters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York-E. A. Hines, Locaus Grove, vice Mrs. E.
M. Fairchild, resigned: Nelson Bosquei, Pine Lake,
vice F. A. Hill, resigned: Mrs. Lucinha Maguire, Bed
Fails, vice J. H. Maguire, dead: E. H. Hisbop, West
Hampton Beach, vice C. E. Raynor, removed.
Pennsylvanis-J. H. Myers, Tanoma, vice S. H.
Koontz, dead: C. R. Cunningham, Torpedo, vice H. E.
ReConneil, removed.

Appointments by the President, WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The following recess appointments were received at the White House this morning from the President: Archie M. O'Counor, Collector of Customa for the district of North and South Dakota. Postmesters—Thomas H. Studebaker, at Mc-Gregor, Is. James Cominkey, St. Mary's, Kan., and Lyman S. Coleman, Castlie, N. Y.

Kraemer

Cloaks and Costumes.

JACKETS, CAPES, MAN-TLES, PALETOTS and REEFERS, in Velour du Nord, Chincbillas, Melton, Beaver, Chevlots, Double-Faced Scotch Plaids, Kerseys and Diagonals,

\$10.00 to \$500.00

IMPORTED LONG OPERA and EVENING WRAPS, with fancy silk linings (some adapted for street wear),

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IMPORTED COSTUMES in Cloth, Cheviot, and fancy materials,

\$50.00 to \$550.00

FUR GARMENTS in all the fashionable lengths and designs

Kraemer's new store will prove worthy of its name, "Fleur-de-lis." Some of the costumes are fit for princesses in point of

elegance.-New York Herald. The store is fitted up in exquisite taste. While the most expensive garments are displayed, modest shoppers can find domestic goods at prices within popular reach.-The

World. Mr. Kraemer brings to his new establish ment the best features of the great London and Paris shops-those sources of delight to travelling Americans.—Mail and Express.

The establishment is a model one, possess ing a distinct individuality, and in its way is one of the sights of the town.-Home Journal.

HE SOLD THE MELON.

The Tragico-melodramatic Methods of Mulberry Street Fruit Vender, He was selling muskmelons on Mulberry

street when a SUN reporter heard him, and this in English, is what he said in Italian: No, not four; five, five cents. As many cents as I have fingers on this hand. Look-one, two three, four, and five; not four, you understand I go right past the four and I come to this little inger, which is five. And that is the price. Five cents; five, five, five cents.

"Mah! Does this woman want to render me crazy 7 Just listen, my triends. Here is a melon as fine as ever grew in Sicilia, it is worth twenty cents, but because I am anxious to dispose of my fruit, I & m selling it for five cents. And now, mother of the misery, thissesss-abbh woman offers me four cents! But I say five, five cents, five cents, five cents. Ah, think not to tire me, I have a patience that does not sleep. "What? What says she now? That it is putrid? Pu-trid, pu-trid? It is as fresh as

puirid? Pu—trid, pu—trid? It is as fresh as the morning. Holy My Lady! But, creature, it is your thoughts that are putrid. Feel it, feel it, feel it. Firm, solid, round; good, good, the best of melons.

"What is that spot? That spot, my beloved angel; that spot is where that most beautiful of melons was thrown too roughly in the barrel. The melons will bruise. But pu—trid. Ah! It is too much. Do you want this melon, or are you plotting that I stay and talk to you till midnight? Yes, madame, its price is five cents. Yes, you loveliest one, five cents, five cents. Do you hear? Ah, never did I—here! (in utter abasement of spirit) take thou the melon. Thou has conquered!"

And he sold it for four cents.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Sept. 29.-It is probable the President and family will remain at Gray Gables longer than was anticipated, or until about Oct. 20. The President's health is a about Oct. 20. The President's health is so greatly improved that he desires to continue the favorable conditions of the present as long as it is practicable. The President's deer park, the nucleus of which was a buck and a doe presented to him by Joseph Jefferson two years ago, has received another donation. It is a handsome buck sent from Washington, and was placed in the Gray Gables park to-day.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC TRUE DAY.

. 5 55 | Sun sets.... 5 45 | Moon sets.... 6 1.
HIGH WAYER—TRUE DAY. andy Hook. 8 08 | Gov.Island. 8 31 | Hell Gate. 10 20

Arrived-Satunday, Sept. 30

8s Jamestown, Hulphers, Norfolk,
8s Maasdam, Potjer, Rotterdam,
8s Finfon, eerguson, Rossario,
8s Finfon, eerguson, Rossario,
8s Finfon, eerguson, London,
8s Ardanmier, Lower, Progress,
8s Old Dominion, Couch, Norfolk,
8s El Rio, Quick, New Orleans,
8s Panama, Chabos, Bordeaux,
8s Comal, Risk, Galveston. [For later arrivals see First Page.]

Sa Croft, from New York, at Leith. Sa William Woodward, from New York, at Balti-Se Sorrento, from New York, at Antwerp. is La Champagne, from New York for Havre, passed

ARRIVED OUT

he Ligard. Sa Augusta Victorria, from New York for Hamburg basset Scilly Islands. BAILED FROM POREIGN PORTS.

Sa La Bourgogue, from Havre for New York. Se New York from Southampton for New York. SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Masia Close, 7:00 A. M. Sail To-morrose. #:00 P. M. 19:00 M. 19:00 M. 10:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M. Sail Fuesday, Oct. 2. 6:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M Sproe, Bremen City of Hirmingham, Savannah El Dorado, New Orleans... 3:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M. Due To-day. Shields Antwerp Havre Shields Santos London Port Spain

Due Monday, Oct, 1.
Bremes
Liverpool
Botterdam
Bordeaux Due Funday, Oct. 2.
Southampton Southampto Autworp St. Lucia Gaiveston Port Limon Eincaton Due Wednesday, Oct. 3. Due Thursday, Oct. 4

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ve devote a separate department), including Tables, Chairs, Sideboards, Desks, Book Cases, Mantels, Wardrobes, Cabinets, and China Closets, forming a magnificent collection of wood-carving art.

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All lovers of the delicacies of the table use DR. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS to secure good digestion.

MARRIED. DIMOND-FARRINGTON, On Sept. 27, 1894, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, by the Rev. F. A. Halpin, S. J., Juliette D. Farrington to James G.

DIED. BENNETT.-At Twilight Park, Catakill Mountain Sept. 28, Mary, widow of David L. Bennett of New York, aged 91 years. Funeral services at Grace Chantry, Broadway and

10th st., on Monday, Oct. 1, at 2 P. M. Kindly omli ARROLL, On Saturday, Sept. 29, after a short illness, Anne Carroll, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral on Monday, Oct. 1, from her late residence 582 West 131st st., at 10 A. M., thence to the Church of the Annunciation, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul. Inprize a process of the repose of her soil. Interment in St. Raymond's.

FITZPATRICK,—At his residence, 76 Rush et,
Brooklyn, on Sept. 27, Charles B. Fitspatrick,
aged 55 years, beloved husband of Annie E. Gil-

hooley.

The friends of the family and of his brother, Philip
A. Fitzpatrick, are respectfully invited to attend
the funeral services, to be held at Sta. Peter and
Paul's Church, Wythe av., on Monday at 10 A.M. EE, Suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 28, Henriette Lea

youngest daughter of Henry W. and Eleanor Les. lelatives and friends are invited to attend the fu-neral services from her late residence. 65 West 73d st., Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family.

eCLURE.—A solemn requiem mass will be sung
in St. Patrick's Cathedrai on Tuesday, Oct. 2. as

9:30 o'clock A, M., for the repose of the soul of

David McClure, Jr. Relatives and friends are in vited to be present. PEABODY,-On Friday, Sept. 28, Adelaide L. widow of Wm. H. Peabosty.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to at tend the funeral on Monday, Oct. 1, at 2 P. M.,

from the residence of her son, Wm. F. Peabody, VON DOHLEN, -On Friday morning, Sept. 25, 1894, Martin J., infant son of Mary and Martin J Von Dohlen, at 220 West 128th st. Funeral pri

A.—KENSICO CEMETERY, Harlem Railroad, 48
A. minutes from Grand Central Depot new private
station at entrance. Office, 16 East 43d st. Telephone
call, 506 Jeth.

FRIENDS OF CREMATION may, without permit, in-spect the marble Columbarium at Fresh Food, op-posite Lutheran Cemetery, any afterneou, Sandays and cluded. Full information at Cremation Office, 69 East Honston st., New York.

Beligious Notices. MRS. HELEN T. BRIGHAM, Knickerbocker Conservatory, 44 West 14th st.—Questions answered; improvisations; lecture. Meetings every Sunday, 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

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